Office of Chief Counsel Internal Revenue Service

memorandum

CC:LM:FS:MAN:1:TL-N-3483-01 VJKanrek

date:

to: Robert Satz, Territory Manager, LMSB Territory 1110, Group Attention: Attention:

from: Area Counsel (LM:FS:MAN)

subject:

U.I.L. Nos. 6229.02-00, 6501.08-17, 6511.00-00, 6511.05-00, 6230.03-00

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum responds to your written request dated May 25, 2001, regarding ("the taxpayer"). This memorandum should not be cited as precedent. Specifically, you have asked for our opinion as to whether an adjustment to a partnership item may now be made, at the partner level, where the TEFRA statute of limitations on assessment set forth in I.R.C. section 6229 has expired.

ISSUE

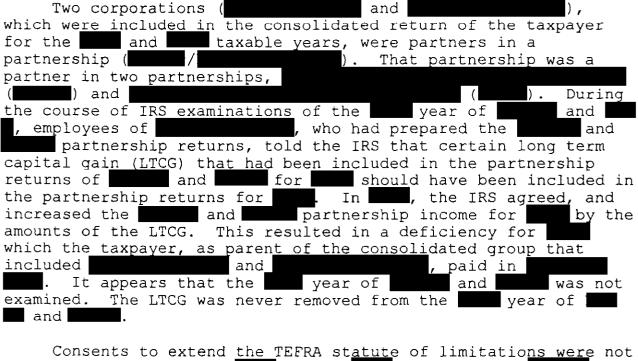
May the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) make an adjustment to a partnership item of the taxpayer, where the TEFRA statute of limitations with respect to the partnership under section 6229 has expired?

CCLCLUS_C.

In, the taxpayer and the IRS settled as to the issue o the correct year in which to report certain income. That settlement, which moved income from to, presumed that	
settlement, which moved income from to to the presumed that	
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such income was not to be reported in . (b)(7)a	

FACTS

This opinion is based on the facts set forth herein. It may change if the facts are determined to be incorrect. If the facts are determined to be incorrect, this opinion should not be relied upon. You should be aware that, under routing procedures which have been established for opinions of this type, we have referred this memorandum to the National Office of Chief Counsel for review. That review might result in modification to the conclusions herein. We will inform you of the result of the review as soon as we hear from that office, which should be in approximately ten days. In the meantime, the conclusions reached in this opinion should be considered to be only preliminary.



Consents to extend the TEFRA statute of limitations were not executed for either the or the years of the and partnerships. According to the workpapers you provided to us, the statute of limitations on assessment for the taxable year of these partnerships expired on while there was no dispositive information provided to us on this matter, we have assumed that the partnerships filed their returns sometime in and that the statute of limitations for each partnership's taxable year would have expired no earlier than sometime in

The taxpayer had correctly determined that the LTCG of

reference only to "

was included in two sepa <u>rate</u> tax years,
i.e., the year per the IRS audit, and the year per the
consolidated return as filed. According to the Revenue Agent's
notes, adjustments effecting the shift of LTCG from to
were made in and The taxpayer prepared
were made in and The taxpayer prepared an internal memorandum dated, in which this was analyzed in detail. The memorandum states, "a
analyzed in detail. The memorandum states, "a
reversal of the gains recognized in should be proposed
to the IRS agent." The Revenue Agent's handwritten notes on the
memo clearly state, "Reversal of LTCG should be
approved in" The Revenue Agent's notes, dated
, state, "R/A gave audit adjustment for LTCG only in
Therefore a reversal of gains recognized by T/P in
should be approved by the IRS [Revenue Agent] for the year
(emphasis in original). The memorandum was apparently provided
to Revenue Agent shortly thereafter, and he made
handwritten notes dated , to which he attached his annotated copy of the memo. His handwritten
annotated copy of the memo. His nandwritten
comments reflect the agreement of the IRS and the taxpayer that
the LTCG income would be removed from the year because it
constitutes a "double inclusion" of income to the taxpayer.
continues to work on the examination of the taxpayer today
At this time, the through taxable years of the
taxpayer are under examination. The statutes of limitations for
the taxable years ended December 31, through December 31,
have been extended until , via a Form 872,
Consent to Extend the Time to Assess Tax. That Form 872 makes

DISCUSSION

contains no reference to any of the aforementioned partnerships.

Under section 6229(a), the period for assessing any tax attributable to partnership items with respect to any partner will not expire before three years from the later of the due date of the partnership return (determined without regard to extensions) or the date the partnership return is filed. I.R.C. \$ 6229(a). Under section 6227(a), a partner may file a request for an administrative adjustment for a partnership year within 3 years of the date on which the partnership return is filed, or the last day for filing the partnership return for a particular year (determined without regard to extensions), and before the IRS mails a notice of final partnership administrative adjustment to the tax matters partner. Section 6227(b) provides that the period under section 6227(a) shall be extended for the period within which an assessment may be made pursuant to an agreement

(or any extension thereof) under section 6229(b), and for 6 months thereafter. No adjustment to income may be made after the limitations period has expired.

In the instant matter, the year of the partnerships was year was not. No extensions of the statute of examined, the limitations with respect to the partnerships were secured. Form 872 extending the period of limitations on assessment for the taxpayer does not pertain to the partnerships at issue herein, since the Form 872 does not contain any reference to the partnerships. I.R.C. § 6229(b)(3). See Rhone-Poulenc v. Commissioner, 114 T.C. 533, 549-550 (2000) ("any agreement under section 6501(c)(4) shall apply to partnership-level adjustments only if the agreement expressly provides that it applies to tax attributable to partnership items"). As the TEFRA statute of limitations for the taxable year of the partnerships expired sometime in two it would not generally be possible to make an adjustment to a partnership item for at this time, unless under some theory the statute of limitations remains open.

(b)(7)a

6230(c)(1)(B) provides that, where the IRS fails to allow a credit or make a refund attributable to the application to a partner of a settlement, a partner is entilled to file a claim for refund based on the settlement. Unlike section 6227, which the Tax Court has ruled requires strict compliance with the procedures for a claim for refund under TEFRA, see Phillips v. Commissioner, 106 T.C. 176, 181 (1996) (statute does not authorize the Secretary to consider nonconforming request under section 6227), the regulations underlying section 6230 contain no such restrictions. But see Wall v. United States, 96-1 USTC ¶ 50,307 (9th Cir. 1996) (substantial compliance with TEFRA procedures sufficient to allow relief under section 6227). Temp. Reg. § 301.6230(c)-1T provides, in pertinent part, that "a claim for refund under section 6230(c) shall state the grounds for the claim."

(b)(7)a

Pursuant to Treas. Reg. § 301.6230(c)-lT, a claim for refund "shall state the grounds for the claim." 1 (b)(7)a

When a claim for credit or refund involves partnership items, section 6511 defers to the TEFRA provisions of the Code, and provides that the provisions of "section 6227 and subsections (c) and (d) of section 6230 shall apply in lieu." I.R.C. § 6511(g). Section 6230(c)(2)(B) provides that any claim for refund under paragraph (1)(B) shall be filed within two years after the day on which the settlement is entered into. (b)(7)2

As a general rule, a claim for refund of an overpayment of income taxes shall be made on the appropriate income tax return. Treas. Reg. § 301.6402-3(a)(1). However, it is well-settled that a failure to meet the formal requirements regarding claims for refund will not necessarily obviate a taxpayer's right to a refund where the Commissioner was not misled or deceived by the failure to file a formal claim. Newton v. United States, 163 F. Supp. 614, 618 (Ct. Cl. 1958) (citing Bonwit Teller & Co. v. United States, 283 U.S. 258 (1931))

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This writing may contain privileged information. Any unauthorized disclosure of this writing may have an adverse effect on privileges, such as the attorney client privilege. If disclosure becomes necessary, please contact this office for our views. This advice relates solely to the facts of this case and should not be used or applied to the facts of any other case. If you have any questions concerning this memorandum, please contact Victoria J. Kanrek at (212) 264-1595, ext. 238.

ROLAND BARRAL Area Counsel - LMSB:FS Area 1

By:
VICTORIA J. KANREK
Senior Attorney (LMSB - Area 1)

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